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Sept. 9, 1857—14.

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Dec. 4, 1856—14.

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may be referred to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
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other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
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March 30, 1857—14.

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May 5, 1857—14.

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April 1, 1857—14.

STOLEN!

STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below
Frankfort, on Monday night last.

A. C. Keenon informs his
friends and former customers, that having regained his health,
he has purchased back from A. C. Keenon, his
former employer, every article he had in his
office in Frankfort, and will
give his whole attention to its
management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the
patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
The CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS suited to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La-
boratory, July 31, 1857—14.

Hotchkiss' REACTION Water Wheels

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearin &
Casting made at the shortest notice.

W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Louisville, Ky.

April 21, 1857—14.

STOLEN from the subscriber, within a mile below

Frankfort, on Monday night last.

A BLACK MARE.

For 7 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out shoulder
fringed with the collar; works well; no other marks
recalled. There was taken with her an old saddle
and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for
information that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON.

Nov. 11, 1857—14.

STOLEN from the subscriber, within a mile below

Frankfort, on Monday night last.

A. C. Keenon informs his
friends and former customers, that having regained his health,
he has purchased back from A. C. Keenon, his
former employer, every article he had in his
office in Frankfort, and will
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Nov

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Another Eulogy on Washington—Remarks of Edward Everett, July 5th, 1858.

At the dinner given by the city authorities of Boston, on the 5th instant, the sentiment to "The Memory of Washington" having been proposed, the Hon. Edward Everett was introduced by the Mayor, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR: I feel greatly honored by the manner in which you have called upon me to respond to the toast given to the memory of Washington. I have elsewhere thought it right to say that to be named in connection with him is an honor so far beyond any desert of mine that there would be a degree of vanity in thinking it necessary to disclaim it. You will give me credit, if not for the self-knowledge and humility, at least for the good taste, which would lead me to put far aside any such association with that great name, which, more than any other name of human renown, has drawn to itself in incomparably the gratitude and affection of his own countrymen, and the admiration of mankind. But I may, without presumption, return you my thanks for affording me the opportunity of giving utterance on your behalf, and on the behalf of the city of Boston, to the emotions with which the mention of that illustrious name, ever honored, ever dear, must warm the bosom of the true patriot on the anniversary of our National Independence.

I feel, sir, more and more as I advance in life, and watch with mingled confidence, solicitude and hope, and development of the momentous drama of our national existence seeking to penetrate that future which his Excellency has so eloquently foreseen, that it is well worth our while, that it is at once one of our highest social duties and important privileges to celebrate with ever increasing solemnity—with annually augmented pomp and circumstance of festal commemoration—the anniversary of the nation's birth, were it only as affording a fitting occasion to bring the character and services of Washington, with ever fresh recognition, to the public notice, as the great central figure of that unparalleled group, that "noble army" of chieftain sages and patriots, by whom the revolution was accomplished.

This is the occasion, and here is the spot, and this the day, and we citizens of Boston are the men, if any in the land, to throw wide open the portals of the Temple of Memory and Fame, and there gaze with the eyes of a reverent and grateful imagination on his benignant countenance and majestic form. This is the occasion and the day, who needs to be told how much the cause of independence owes to the services and character of Washington, to the purity of that stainless purpose, to the firmness of that resolute soul? This is the spot, this immortal hall, from which, as from an altar, went forth the burning coals that kindled into a consuming fire at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights. We, citizens of Boston, are the men, for the first great success of Washington in the Revolutionary War was to restore to our fathers their ancient and beloved native town. This is the time, the accepted time, when the voice of the Father of his Country cries aloud to us from the sods of Mount Vernon, and calls upon us, East and West, North and South, as the brethren of one great household, to be faithful to the dear-bought inheritance which he did so much to secure to us.

And from his horrid hair,
Shake pestilence and war.

But the meteor explodes; the comet rushes back to the depths of the heaven; while the load-star shines steady at the pole, alike in summer and winter, in seed time and in harvest, at the equinox and the solstice. It shone for Columbus at the discovery of America; it shone for the pioneers of the settlement, the pilgrims of faith and hope at Jamestown and Plymouth; it will shine for the mariner who shall enter your harbor to-night; it will shine for the navies which shall bear the sleeping thunders of your power while the flag of the Union shall brave the battles and the breeze. So, too, the character, the counsels, the example of our Washington, of which you bid me speak; he guided our fathers through the storms of the revolution; he will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; he will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.

Death of William T. Porter.

We regret to record the death of William T. Porter, which occurred yesterday morning at 9th o'clock, at his residence, No. 51 Beecher street.

Thirty two years ago Mr. Porter was foreman of a printing office in this city, and employed Horace Greeley as a compositor. Five years afterwards, he started a paper devoted to field sports, racing, hunting, fishing, and the like, called the Spirit of the Times. Its success, for some time, was doubtful, but the energy displayed by its editor, and the talent which he engaged on its pages, soon gained it a wide and ultimately a permanent reputation. Mr. Porter (who was a native of Vermont, born in 1806) was the second of four brothers, who were all distinguished for their literary ability. His eldest brother, Doctor T. O. Porter, about the year 1845, in connection with Mr. Nathaniel P. Willis started a weekly paper called the Corsair, which did not meet with the success it merited. Another brother, George Porter, connected himself with the New Orleans Picayune, and died in that city.

After his death, a still younger brother, Frank Porter, previously connected with the revenue service, repaired to New Orleans to supply his place, but fell sick there, and after a voyage to Europe, in search of health, returned and laid his bones by the side of his brother. Of all the

France to yield the first response to the lamentation which will be echoed by every great soul. These august arches have been well chosen for the apothosis of a hero."

How often, in those wild scenes of her revolution, when the best blood of France was shed by the remorseless and ephemeral tyrants who chased each other, dagger in hand, across that dismal stage of crime and woe, during the reign of terror—how often did the thoughts of Lafayette and his companions in arms, who had fought the battles of constitutional liberty in the America, call up the image of the pure, just, the humane, the unambitious Washington! How different would have been the fate of France, if her victorious chieftain, when he reached the giddy heights of power, had imitated the great example which he eulogized! He might have saved the names of Moscow and Waterloo from being written letters of blood on the pages of history; he might have escaped himself from the sad significance of those memorable words of Fontaines, on the occasion to which I have alluded, when, in the presence of Napoleon, he spoke of Washington as a man who, "by a destiny seldom shared by those who change the fate of empires, died in peace, as a private citizen, in his native land where he had held the first rank, and which he had himself made free."

How different would have been the fate of Spain, of Naples, of Greece, of Germany, of Mexico, and the South American Republics, had their recent revolutions been conducted by men like Washington and his patriotic associates, whose prudence, patriotism, probity and disinterestedness conducted our revolution to an auspicious and honorable result!

But it is of course at home that we first look for an adequate appreciation of our Washington's name and worth. He is the friend of other countries; he is the father of his own. I own, Mr. Mayor, that it has been to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction to find amidst all the bitter dissensions of the day, that this one great sentiment—veneration for the name of Washington—is planted down in the very depth of the American heart. It has been my privilege, within the last two years, to hold it up to the reverend contemplation of my countrymen, from the banks of Peabody to the banks of the Savannah from New York to St. Louis, from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Michigan, and the same sentiments, expressed in the same words, have everywhere touched the same sympathetic chord in the American heart.

To that central attraction I have been delighted to find the thoughts, the affections, the memories of the people, in whatever part of the country—from the ocean to the prairies of the West; from the land of granite and ice to the land of the palmetto and the magnolia—insinuately turn. They have their sectional loves and hatreds, but before the dear name of Washington they are absorbed and forgotten.—In whatever region of the country, the heart of patriotism warms to him—as in the starry heavens, with the circling of the seasons, the pointers go round the sphere, but their direction is ever towards the pole. "They may point from the East, they may point from the West, but they will point to the Northern star." It is not the brightest star in the heavens, as men account brightness, but it is always in its place. The vapor of the lower sky, is brighter. The comet is brighter than streams across the firmament,

And from his horrid hair,
Shake pestilence and war.

But the meteor explodes; the comet rushes back to the depths of the heaven; while the load-star shines steady at the pole, alike in summer and winter, in seed time and in harvest, at the equinox and the solstice. It shone for Columbus at the discovery of America; it shone for the pioneers of the settlement, the pilgrims of faith and hope at Jamestown and Plymouth; it will shine for the mariner who shall enter your harbor to-night; it will shine for the navies which shall bear the sleeping thunders of your power while the flag of the Union shall brave the battles and the breeze. So, too, the character, the counsels, the example of our Washington, of which you bid me speak; he guided our fathers through the storms of the revolution; he will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; he will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.

MR. MORPHY, who arrived out by the Africa, quietly walked into St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and, after beating Mr. Lewin, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, the British Cœur de Lion of the noble game. Mr. Staunton accepted the proposition, sat down, went to work—almost cleared the board in 'some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing, in contempt, when he was arrested by a "check," which in three moves more grew into a "mate." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers-on. "May I ask your name, sir?" said Mr. S. "Certainly, sir," replied his young antagonist. "My name is Morphy." "Oh! of America?" "Yes, sir!" "Ah! then I am sorry, but I am not quite in play just now, and I should rather not risk another game just at present;" and so Mr. Staunton withdrew. The event has excited quite as great a sensation in the world of chess as was bred in wet weather?—Cos he can't find the dust to cover his bill.

After his death, a still younger brother, Frank Porter, previously connected with the revenue service, repaired to New Orleans to supply his place, but fell sick there, and after a voyage to Europe, in search of health, returned and laid his bones by the side of his brother. Of all the

family only the subject of our present notice survived. He had been assisted by his brothers in the establishment of his paper, and had also enlisted the best talent of the country in its aid. The Spirit of the Times obtained a reputation second only to that of Bell's Life in London. Its circulation extended to England, India and Australia, and was distinguished in those countries for the originality of its articles, especially those devoted to the field and river sports of the Western World. For twenty-five years Mr. Porter devoted his attention to this paper, and retiring from its management about three years ago, started, on September 6th, 1856, another publication of a still higher character but devoted to the same interest, which he called Porter's Spirit of the Times.

Mr. George Wilkes was his coadjutor in this enterprise, which, from the first, commanded public attention, and speedily became a decided success. For a few weeks past, Mr. Porter was unable to write more than a simple paragraph for each number of his paper. The work which he had in hand, and to which he intended to devote himself, was a biography of his friend, Henry William Herbert, (Frank Forrester,) whose melancholy suicide, about two months ago, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. He had been gradually failing for three or four weeks past, when on Thursday of last week, he was seized with chills prepared to his bed, and never afterwards left it. Mr. Wilkes, and other friends, remained with him during his sickness. His last words, uttered in delirium, were, "I want to go home." He died without pain, unconscious of the presence of those who were gathered about him.

Few men have had truer and warmer friends, and fewer men have deserved them more. William T. Porter, it is scarcely too much to say, was beloved by all who knew him. His tongue never uttered a word of scandal. Two or three times in his life it has been his lot to differ with some of his acquaintances, but never, though he ceased to communicate with them, was he known to censure them.—He had "troops of friends" in his life, and this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, St. Thomas' Church will be crowded with those who, cherishing him while living, will testify that they honor his memory after death.—N. Y. Times.

Our young men are a painful study. As they lounge about the street with bold, leering faces, poisoning the air with oaths, or whirl madly along behind lashed horses, or loom up dimly amid the smoky glare of haunts of folly, sin and shame, it is sickening to think that with them rests the future of the country, and in them lies its hope. It is no wonder that the hearts of fathers and mothers and sisters are filled with dread and grief. No wonder that the perpetual and earnest advice to the young man is to go into "ladies' society." The advice is good. There is positive safety for him in the society of a modest, gentle, kindly and sensible girl. There is comparative safety for him in the company of a vain, giggling, trifling girl. The most empty-headed and empty-hearted of coquettes is a more harmless companion for him than a cursing, tippling fellow who thinks all manner of silliness and sin manly, and will travel fast, although hell yawn at the end of the road. Yes, your young man's salvation is in the sweet smile and voice, the beautiful graces and accomplishments, of some fair creature, attractive alike in mind and body.

But your young man dare not go and see a young woman he fancies, and make a friend and a companion of her. Will not all the Mrs. Grundies think and say that it means something, and immediately and vigorously set to work to whisper their suspicions loud enough for the world—including the respective families of the young persons—to hear them? Is not your young man a flirt, a desperate fellow in whom there is danger, if he is known to go to see half a dozen girls at the same time? Has not this propriety which pervades our fine modern life something to do with the terrible outlawry and viciousness of the young men? Has not rigid, gaudy etiquette driven them from the parlor to the rum-shop and worse? In the days when some of us were boys and girls, it was not proof that two young people were engaged to be married that they were often together, happy in the interchange of interest and sympathy and all kindly feeling. And somehow there were better boys then there are now. And better girls too, for that matter.—N. Y. Express.

MR. MORPHY AND RAREY IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows concerning these two distinguished Americans:

Mr. Morphy, who arrived out by the Africa, quietly walked into St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and, after beating Mr. Lewin, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, the British Cœur de Lion of the noble game. Mr. Staunton accepted the proposition, sat down, went to work—almost cleared the board in 'some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing, in contempt, when he was arrested by a "check," which in three moves more grew into a "mate."

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Over Mr. Rarey a new battle has already arisen. Everybody has been loud in his praise—nobody louder than the Duke of Wellington, who has behaved most liberally to him giving him the use of his own Riding School—the finest in Britain—and exerting his influence everywhere in favor of our hippodrome countryman. And now appears a book, professing to be Mr. Rarey's own, and to reveal for sixpence to all the world what he had been communicating for ten guineas to the elect of Tattersall's. The affair looks both strange and unpleasant. Do you know anything of the facts in the case? The Duke defended Mr. Rarey, the other day, in my hearing, on the ground that nobody could learn from the book what Mr. Rarey teaches by eye and voice—but it is greatly to be desired, for the honor of our countryman, that he should be able to clear himself of all complicity in the publication in question.

A DUTCH CLAUDE MELNOTTE.—Certain circles over the Rhine were entertained, not long since, by a love drama, in which the dramatist persona were a young German candy maker, good looking and liberal, but poor and aspiring, and a buxom lass of aristocratic parentage, speaking in sweetest Teuton accents, also not rich, but ambitious of station and the possession of lures. They met; 'twas in a crowd; his gay demeanor, his winning manners and imposing liberality attracted the fair fraulein. He too was overcome by her winsome smile and charming voice. He sought her presence constantly. She, nothing loth, received him as sweethearts greet their lovers. He wooed her by rich presents, gay rides with a dashing turnout; escorted her to balls, lavished money like a prince. They were soon married. The wedding was brilliant. Twenty carriages, filled with merry lad and lassie's, composed the gay escort. She was happy as a bride could be, and reveled in visions of wealth and luxury. A brief honeymoon was joyously spent. Our hero became "short." He concealed his misfortune, till secrecy seemed no longer a virtue. He revealed all to his now astonished wife. He was a candy maker, poor, working for \$8 per week. Then there were tears and sobs, followed by reproaches sharp, and bitter taunts. He took her to his humble home, a room in a third story in an alley. She raved, stormed, even swore, and bade him begone, until he could stand no more. On Saturday he departed, going none knew where, but assuring his once loved bride that he would return again in the future—perhaps rich, perhaps like Claude, a General. This is a melancholy fact.—Cincinnati Commercial.

ONE OF THE GREENS.—At the Bay State House in Worcester, Mass., the other day, an individual from the interior, instead of turning off the gas which lighted his room, blew it out and went to sleep. The proprietor of the house, in passing the chamber, discovered a very strong smell of escaped gas and knocking at the door, inquired if the gas was not leaking. Don't know was the reply, but I rayther guess not. I'll let you know in a minute.

He jumped out of bed, and commenced feeling on the floor under the gas pendant, and the answer—

There's no leak here, sir; the carpet's as dry as it can be.

The proprietor, with a laugh, asked to be admitted into the room, and showed the gentleman where to look for the leak.

JOHN F. PAYNE, of Scott county, Kentucky, sold on Monday last, a lot of 110 head of yearling mules to B. F. Rogers, of Bourbon, at \$14 a head. They are said to be the best lot in the State.

KISSING CASUISTRY.—The poets abound in apologies for kissing, from Plato, who wrote a very pretty poem entitled "A Kiss," to Mr. Thomas Moore, who, if we remember rightly, wrote a good many on the same delicious topic. But neither the great Greek philosopher nor the little English bard ever wrote a prettier piece of kissing verse than this—by whom?

It is me, darling, when I kiss you
Kiss me back again, if you can;
Lips are only rose petals,
Kisses drops of fragrant rain!

Where's the harm, then? I could give you
Monsieur, dear, for every one,
Only that I may not tell them
In the broad and garish sun.

Take, at least, I think, a sweet one,
And I know you'll think with me.
If's the Scripture, "Do to others
What thou'dst have them do to thee."

BAD SAYINGS.—"I can't" never accomplished anything, "don't care" has ruined its millions, and "never mind" has destroyed its millions. Say you can do what man has done before you, and faith will inspire the effort for success; men who "don't care" how a thing goes will be pretty sure to have it go against them, and "never mind" where you will go will drive you into infamy and ruin. Mind your p's and q's, have a care for everything that can contribute to your interest; and if you do but have faith that you can be a man, you will be a man.

A gentleman who was rather impatient at a declaration that he wished he could manage without servants, as they were greater plague than profit. "Why not have a dumb waiter," suggested a friend. "Oh, no," returned the other, "I have tried them—they don't answer."

MR. RAREY'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE strongest remedy in the world. This Cordial is a balsom known only to the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs, & roots, & bark known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelions, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, probably the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATU-REF'S OWN REMEDY.

Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any poison in the stomach, & cures the most dangerous diseases.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DISEASE, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Distress in Swallowing in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, & Sudden Death in the Head, Depression of the Spirits, Choking or Suffocation, Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers Pain in the Small of the Back, Chills, & Sudden Sudden Death in the Head, Depression of the Spirits, Bright Redness, Lassitude, & Vertigo, or Nervous Disease, Sores or Ulcers on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure Diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

There is no mistake about it.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES.

Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish to be strong and strong? Then go at once and get some McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Should you let me in the city, until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may sell you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which will be cheap, by saying, "It is McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else." Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time purify the skin.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Money Lost.

The subscriber lost, in Frankfort, on Sunday, somewhere between the postoffice and Gray & Todd's store, a small pocket book, with a steel ring, containing \$420. The money was in four one hundred dollar bills—three of them on the State Bank of Tennessee, and one on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; fifteen dollars in gold and about five in small notes. The person finding the money will receive a reward of \$100 on returning it to the Commonwealth office, or to S. J. DAVIS, Jr.

The Crittenden Dinner in Woodford.

We were present, on Thursday last, at the great festival in Woodford, given by the citizens of that county, to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, as evidence of their regard for him as a man, and of their approbation of his course in the Senate of the United States.

The place selected for the assemblage of the people was in a beautiful grove in the immediate vicinity of Versailles, where such preparation was made for their accommodation as was worthy the ancient renown of that community for liberal, enlightened and open-hearted hospitality. The day itself was auspicious for the occasion. It was clear, calm, and serene, and that beautiful land never looked more lovely to the eye, and never more attractive to the heart. The cause itself of the assemblage was one of peculiar interest. An aged public servant, born almost within sight of the place from which he was to speak—a man whose early youth—whose vigorous manhood and maturer age had all been marked by every grace that could grace a gentleman—whose honor was without a stain—whose acts had been those of a patriot—who had filled every position whether public or private, to the fullest requirements of virtue, of genius, of courage or of patriotism, was again in the home of his boyhood and in the bosom of those who loved him with a brother's love. He was to appear in the midst of cotemporary and of hereditary friends. A few venerable men who, to use his own beautiful language, had rambled together with him barefooted over the virgin soil of this glorious region, still survived to welcome him to his and their early home; while the children and grandchildren of the companions of his school-boy days pressed forward to greet the man whom they had been taught to revere from their earliest in fancy. And in addition to this outpouring of the people of Woodford, great numbers from the adjacent counties had come up to do honor to the man for whom this tribute was specially prepared.

We cannot pretend to be accurate in any estimate of the numbers who were present, but heard them variously estimated from 4000 to 5000. The number of carriages of different descriptions, as reported by one who took the pains to count them, amounted to 500, and vast numbers came on horseback and on foot, so that when the whole were convened, it was such an assembly as cannot well be met with outside of the blue-grass region of Kentucky. More beautiful women certainly this nation does not afford—a nobler looking, more intelligent race of men can hardly be found. They are, indeed, the fit upholders of this garden of the West.

Mr. Crittenden was escorted to the grounds from the residence of his friend, Mr. Jones, by a large number of his friends in carriages and on horseback, preceded by a band of music; and on his arrival was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. He was introduced to the company by Major Kemp Goodloe in an exceedingly eloquent and appropriate address, in which he alluded, in a felicitous manner, to the circumstance of Mr. Crittenden's having been born in that immediate vicinity—of having passed so much of his eventful life in their midst—of his having enjoyed their unabated affection through every vicissitude of his career, and of his being still as much beloved by them now as ever. He then glanced rapidly at the principal incidents that had given him such eminent distinction among his fellow-men, and dwelt at some length upon the history of the slavery agitations in Congress and upon Mr. Crittenden's great effort to tranquillize the country by offering an amendment to the Lecompton bill, assuring him that his whole course on that trying occasion was such as had met the entire approbation of those who had known him longest and best, and that they had met to day, and in this manner, to express to him their gratitude for the honor he had reflected upon Kentucky by his noble stand in favor of right, truth and justice, against fraud, violence and oppression.

To this Mr. Crittenden responded at considerable length and in his most forcible and happiest manner. Nothing could have exceeded the graceful tenderness with which he alluded to Woodford county as the home of his father and

the place of his birth, and the recollections which his beautiful touches called up brought tears of sympathy to every eye. To whatever was personal to himself he replied with unaffected modesty, and passed it by as the tribute of affection which he could best acknowledge by the quiet response of his own heart, which was filled with happiness by such words of cheer and such testimonials of love from those who he knew loved him too well to flatter him. From this he passed at once to the great theme of the Constitution for the people of Kansas, and addressing himself to its discussion with all the earnestness of one deeply imbued with its magnitude, he argued it with the same transcendent ability with which he enshamed the master-spirits of the American Congress. And he was listened to with the profoundest attention. No one would have supposed that this was an assemblage in the shades of the forest without rules of government any conventional restraints, where some disorder might reasonably be looked for. But each individual listened with anxiety to comprehend the great subject and to learn its true history. For near two hours his audience stood spell bound by his argument and by his unrivaled eloquence, and the wish was universal at its conclusion that the entire congregated nation could have been listeners to his words. All were satisfied that in this great era of his life he had been true to the cause of justice and of liberty and of the American Union, and that above all he had on that occasion been true to the honor and good name of Old Kentucky. We hope in our next to give a more extended outline of this speech and regret that we have to leave it for the present with this brief allusion to it.

After the speech, the company partook of the ample provisions that had been most lavishly prepared by the spontaneous offering of the citizens of Woodford. When the dinner was over, the company again assembled around the stand, and the Hon. George Robertson was loudly called upon to address them. Although entirely unprepared for such an invitation, the Judge, nevertheless, made one of his able and statesmanlike speeches, taking for his theme and as a branch or rather foundation of the Kansas question, the passage of the Missouri Compromise—the beneficial results that flowed from it, and the evils consequent upon its repeal, alluding most beautifully to the coincidence that he and Mr. Crittenden had entered Congress at the same time—he the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Crittenden the youngest member of the Senate, and that they two were now the only survivors of the bodies to which they respectively belonged. We hope that we will be enabled to lay before our readers a synopsis of this speech also, and the country will find that it, of itself, constitutes an important chapter in our national history.

When Judge Robertson had concluded, General Leslie Combs (who had travelled that day, seventy miles in order to unite with his friends in the Crittenden festival) being loudly called upon arose with all his characteristic buoyancy and in a short impromptu address quickened into most joyous excitement the whole assemblage and sent them to their homes well pleased with him—with themselves, and with all the incidents of the day. We have thus in a hasty manner thrown out a rapid sketch of the occurrences of the day. It will be long e'er the memory of the day will pass from the minds of those who were so fortunate as to be present at the noble tribute to a noble man.

THE WOODFORD COUNTY JUDGESHIP.—The American candidate for Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court is Mr. William J. Steele, a native Kentuckian and an old citizen of Woodford. Mr. Steele is one of the most eminently respectable and worthy citizens of Woodford, and has long borne a high reputation for sterling integrity and an irreproachable private life. He is, moreover, a gentleman whose intelligence, good sense, and clear, liberal, manly and high-toned views, are beyond all cavil. In a word, Mr. Steele is fully capable of discharging the duties of the position for which his party have nominated him, and no exceptions can be taken to him as a man or as regards his qualifications to fill the post in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents.

But still Mr. Steele has opposition, and that opposition proceeds from a member of his own party; and the worst of it is that, as we understand, some of the Americans intend to throw away their votes upon this volunteer candidate. Americans of Woodford, why is this? It is not true that the opponent of Mr. Steele went into the Convention, and did he not by so doing virtually consent to abide by the decision of that Convention whatever it might be? And was he not in honor bound to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, even though it was against him? We trust that the gallant Americans of Woodford will not be found wandering from the strict path of duty, nor will permit themselves to be blinded in this matter. It is evident that the American opponent to the American candidate expects to be elected by Democratic votes, and that he is playing into the hands of the Democracy, who adopt this trick of creating disaffection in our ranks wherever we are in the majority. Whether he is doing this intentionally or not, we are unable to say, but if not, it is his duty to withdraw in order that there may be unity and harmony among our forces.

The effect of having rival candidates in our party can but be to weaken us, and to decrease the majority for McKeith. We sincerely trust that the Americans of Woodford who see this will rally around their legitimate standard bearer and march to victory. Let them avoid all interlopers and factious office seekers as they would the foul fiend.

"THE DEMOCRACY A UNIT."—The Richmond *Enquirer*, which has long been the leading organ of the more moderate portion of the Southern Democracy, says:

"On the Lecompton question, the Democratic party is divided so equally, that neither section of the party can stand without the assistance of the other. Each section believes its own to be the right opinion, and neither is willing to renounce its own judgment and submit to the arbitrary decision of the other."

And again:

"The anti-Lecompton Democrats do not constitute a "small minority" of the party. On the contrary, it is yet to be ascertained whether they do not constitute a majority. It seems tolerably evident, that they command a very large majority in all the North-Western States. In a majority of districts now represented by Democrats from the Northern and Middle States, it is very doubtful whether a single Lecompton man can be returned to Congress. In Kentucky and Virginia, the balance hangs doubtful between Lecompton and anti-Lecompton. And although the advocates of Lecompton doubtless predominate largely in the Gulf States, a strong body of the Democracy there are in every state opposed to the English compromise."

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